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Editor and Proprietor.

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## THE KENTUCKY SITUATION.

When the announcement went over the wires that William Goebel had been shot down by an assassin in front of the State House at Frankfort, Kentucky, the public was shocked but not surprised. The wretched condition of affairs in that State, for which he was chiefly responsible, had led the public to believe that some terrible tragedy was bound to ensue. While all conservative and just persons were ready to condemn the cowardly act of the assassin, very few were prepared to weep over the unhappy event, because they knew that Goebel and Goebelism were responsible for the act. In defiance of the will of a majority of the people of his State, and we may also say that in defiance of honesty, Goebel was trying to seize the Governorship of Kentucky. Everywhere outside that State his conduct was disapproved by men of his own party, and the press, irrespective of party conviction, did not hesitate to condemn the reckless ambition of Goebel and the methods he was employing to appropriate an office and an honor to which he was not entitled. There was never as reckless and desperate role played in the politics of this country as that which Goebel and his supporters have followed since his defeat at the polls last November. Defeated at the ballot box, with the verdict of the people sustained by the courts and the Election Commissioners, the Legislature was appealed to and was used as a means for overriding the will of the people and the decrees of courts and Election Commissioners. Every act of Goebel was that of a desperado and dishonest man; and the verdict of the world will be that Kentucky is fortunate in being rid of him. Now that he is dead, the act of the assassin will be despised, but no sorrow will be expressed over the death of Goebel. He was a violent, lawless man, and his death was in keeping with his character.

## WAS IT AN ACCIDENT?

The Lynchburg News of the 2nd inst. published in an obscure part of the paper the following news item:  
"The people of Kansas have \$50,000,000 laid up in their banks, practically all of it deposited since the Republican administration came into power."  
We know the News is unusually fair for a Southern Democratic paper in its treatment of all public questions; but we would be astonished if its editorial or news management would permit an item like the above to creep into its columns intentionally. Though the item is composed of but four lines it is one of the most potent arguments that can be offered against the free silver craze of which Kansas in 1896 was almost the center. Then Kansas was suffering from a dearth of money, its farmers were groaning under mortgages that they had despaired of ever paying off, and the calamity howler found a fertile field for sowing and cultivating his seed of discontent.  
Behold what a wonderful transformation has been wrought under three years of Republican Administration! The farms have been relieved of their burdensome debt, the banks are loaded with \$50,000,000 of dollars, and the calamity howler is laughed at when he tries to get a hearing.  
Is the News about to get away from its folly? Or did it publish the financial condition of Kansas by mistake?

## A NEW GOLDEN RULE.

If the Kentucky Democrats have half sense, now that they have the opportunity, they will take the governorship whether they or not. That's the way the Republicans do, and that's why they have all the offices, and are praised as a great party. Latest indications seem to point to their having the required sense.—Stanton Spectator.  
This advice from a Virginia Democratic paper is useless, as the Goebelites have already been trained in Virginia Democratic ethics. When Kentucky Democrats adopted as their text-book the Virginia election law the whole world knew it was their purpose to take that which was not theirs, just as Virginia Democracy has been doing for years.  
This is dangerous morality, or rather immorality, the Stanton Spectator is teaching; but it shows to what extremes dishonest machine politics will lead. The logic of the Spectator, boiled down, is for a man to steal from others when he finds others are stealing from him.

We thought Senator Clark, of Montana, was a "gold bug" Democrat, and classed him as a Republican. We now learn he is a real Democrat. We beg his pardon for classing him as a Republican. We always beg pardon for a mistake which is calculated to injure one's character and standing.—Stanton Spectator.  
As a Democrat?

The Virginia Legislature as soon as informed that Mr. Goebel had been shot passed a resolution of sympathy. This was very proper. If anybody ought to sympathize with Goebel it should be the representatives of the Virginia Democracy, the legislators who are the heirs and successors of the Legislature that passed the infamous election law which Goebel copied for Kentucky, and which has produced the misfortune that befell him.

## THE SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION.

By John Hays Hammond.

In 1883, on behalf of the South African Republic, President Kruger published in the London press a cordial invitation and welcome and the promise of equal rights and protection to all who would go to the Transvaal (the South African Republic) and invest their capital, or contribute in any way to the development of the country. An influx of foreign population resulted, and this was largely increased by the finding of new gold-fields, the Witwatersrand, discovered by Uitlanders. One result of the development of mineral resources and of interests subsidiary to mining was that the State revenue increased from less than a million dollars in 1886 to upwards of twenty millions in 1899.

After the discovery of the Witwatersrand the Boer Government began adversely to change the franchise and other laws affecting the immigrant population, or Uitlanders as they were called, until (up to last July, when the Volksraad, the Transvaal Parliament, halved the term) a residence of fourteen years was requisite for the foreigner to obtain the right to vote. The applicant must present a written petition from a majority of the Boers in his district, and must have it approved by the Executive Council. Furthermore, during his time of probation he was liable to military service, just as if he were already a full-fledged citizen of the Republic. In 1894 the Boer Government went so far as to commandeer—that is, forcibly to conscript—British subjects to fight against the native tribes. They were compelled to abandon their work and to buy their own arms. Not until after the war was over did the English Government show enough spirit to force the Boer Government to disclaim any intention of such procedure in the future.

Maladministration and corruption were now rampant in all governmental departments of the Transvaal. We addressed petitions for the removal of grievances, but President Kruger replied: "You may protest as much as you please, but I have the guns. That settles it." This was, unfortunately, the fact; the Uitlanders were not allowed to import arms.

All constitutional efforts having failed, in 1895 a Reform Committee was formed, of which I was a member. We organized to obtain an honest republicanism, and not a British government; we pledged ourselves distinctly against a change of flag. We started secretly to import rifles and cannon with a view of being prepared to enforce our demands by arms if necessary. An arrangement was made with Dr. Jameson, then Administrator of the South African Chartered Company, to come to the Transvaal border to assist us, if so called upon. Because of Mr. Rhodes's connection with the Chartered Company it has been supposed that he was at the back of our organization, but although Mr. Rhodes, in common with other capitalists, contributed to our funds, we did not organize to further the personal, commercial, or political aims of Mr. Rhodes or of any one else; indeed, many of our members were opposed to Mr. Rhodes's interests. Our sole aim was to insure some elementary civilization at Johannesburg. That aim had the approval of many progressive Boers; we thus had already begun to conquer racial hostility.

We used every effort to prevent Dr. Jameson from taking the initiative, but he disregarded our protests, and is solely responsible for the failure of our movement. We first learned through a newspaper of his departure for Johannesburg. His action alienated sympathy from the cause of reform, as it was supposed that he had ulterior motives which did not conform to the expressed wishes of our Committee. The Boers suspected that he would try to seize the country for the Chartered Company and ultimately for Great Britain. This would have directly violated the pledges which we gave to the people of Johannesburg. We declared that the movement was only to rid the country of a corrupt oligarchy. We repudiated any subversion of Boer sovereignty. At that time it would have been impossible to have hoisted the British or any other flag upon the inhabitants of the Transvaal. The Anglo-Saxons members of the community themselves would have forcibly resisted any such attempt.

An agreement was finally reached between the Reform Committee and the Boer Government to accept the arbitration of Sir Hercules Robinson, British High Commissioner for South Africa. Before his arrival, however, Dr. Jameson's small force had been overpowered by the Boers. To the charges that he had betrayed Dr. Jameson, he and his officers have been compelled to confess that they had received messages from us protesting against his movement. The raiders were imprisoned. Sir Hercules Robinson requested the Johannesburgers to disarm, which they did, "in order to save the lives of Jameson and his men." At the same time the British Government guaranteed to the Reform Committee that not a hair of the heads of any of its leaders should be touched. Despite this, the arrest of the Reform Committee took place, in the face of promises to the contrary from the Boer Government. This arrest also demonstrated that, at times, the British Government is not above repudiating its obligations. After a few months' imprisonment our trial followed, the jury being composed exclusively of Boers. Under an agreement between the attorneys for the prisoners and the Boer Government attorneys, it was agreed that a nominal fine only should be imposed on us if we pleaded guilty. We accordingly pleaded guilty, when, to our consternation, the Boer attorneys repudiated their agreement, and the death sentence was passed on four of the leaders, of whom I was one. The other members of the Committee were imprisoned. As the civilized world protested against carrying out the sentence, the Government finally commuted it to imprisonment.

Fortunately for us, the abstraction from the community of about sixty men, composing the Reform Committee, was having a disastrous effect on business. In consequence a general movement was

made throughout South Africa for our liberation. The Boer Government did not think it wise to resist the unanimity of this movement, and finally, after nearly six months' imprisonment, released us on consideration of a payment of \$1,500,000, the four of us condemned to death being compelled to pay \$125,000 apiece. There was no question of clemency involved.

The Boer Government then appointed a Commission to investigate the matter of our grievances. After a long and careful examination, the Commission unequivocally acknowledged the validity of the charges made against the Government, and strongly recommended that these grievances be redressed. Despite this, nothing was done. The interests of the clique controlling the Government prevented the realization of the hopes of reform based on the report of the Boer Commission. Things now went from bad to worse. Time and again the Uitlanders appealed to the Boer Government, but without avail. Finally last spring a petition signed by 21,000 British subjects was forwarded to the British Government. The result was the conference between President Kruger and Sir Alfred Milner, in which the latter took the ground that all questions could best be settled by a concession on the part of the South African Republic of the right of franchise to the Uitlander population. The impression prevails that the conference failed on account of the difference of the number of years' residence necessary to gain a franchise. This is a mistake. The most important point was the basis of representation. Under the scheme suggested by Mr. Kruger a majority of the voters would have been entitled to less than a fifth of Volksraad representatives.

A few months afterwards an ultimatum from the Boer Government was the immediate cause of the present war. In this was a greater issue involved than the unredressed grievances of the Uitlanders. For many years the Boers have been animated by a steadfast but secret ambition—namely, to establish Boer supremacy throughout South Africa. There has been a quiet arming for that purpose, and foreign soldiers have been secretly employed to teach the Boers the use of artillery. The Boer Government has purchased sufficient munition to arm every Dutchman in South Africa. The excuse that the Jameson raid made this necessary does not hold, as the arming and plans for fortifications at Pretoria and Johannesburg antedated that raid by several years.

Two-thirds of the Transvaal population were Uitlanders. We went thither by express invitation; our capital and enterprise developed what in Boer hands was a worthless territory into the greatest mining center of the world; the country, now rich, was bankrupt before our arrival; we own more than half the land, having purchased it from the Boers; we paid nine-tenths of the taxes, much of which was admitted by the Boer Commission to be class taxation; and yet we had to submit to unlawful expenditure of the bulk of taxation, as we had no voice in the Government.

We objected to the subversion of the High Court of Justice, in which rested our only hope of legal redress. In direct contravention of the Grundwet (the Boer Constitution), the Volksraad empowered the President and Executive Council to dismiss any judge without trial who disputed the validity of any law passed by the Volksraad, even when such law conflicted with the Grundwet. President Kruger exercised this privilege in summarily removing Chief Justice Kotze, who had for many years honestly and ably filled that office. Afterwards all the judges were simply the President's tools.

We objected to the jury system; we were debarred from proper trial, as the law makes only burghers eligible for jury duty. Court records thus prove that a very small percentage of Boers are found guilty, and a very large percentage of Uitlanders are convicted. Nor was any Boer jury ever known to convict a Boer who had murdered a native.

We objected to the Aliens Expulsion Act, by which a Uitlander can be put over the border at the will of the President, without the right of appeal to a court of justice—a course open to the offending burgher. This law was obviously opposed to the British-Boer Convention of 1884.

We objected to the prohibition of free speech; to the power vested in the President of suppressing any publication which, in his individual opinion, was opposed to good manners or subversive of order. He did not hesitate to exercise this despotic power toward newspapers which supported British interests, while newspapers which supported the Boer Government were allowed to publish libelous articles and even to advocate atrocious crimes without interference.

We objected to the dishonesty and inefficiency of the Johannesburg police force. For the shooting of a British subject a policeman was recently released on \$1,000 bail—less than the amount demanded from Uitlanders in trivial cases.

We objected to the Public Meetings Act which left discretionary power in the hands of policemen to suppress assemblies.

We objected to the Johannesburg high death-rate, owing to the insanitation which the community was powerless to prevent under Boer maladministration.

We objected to being taxed to maintain schools in which Dutch was exclusively taught. A resolution introduced in the Volksraad that no English should be allowed to be taught even in private schools was defeated by only one vote.

We objected to the Boers being exclusively allowed to carry firearms.

We objected to the non-protection of native labor, the Boers lying in wait to rob the natives of their earnings when the latter were on their way from the mines to their homes.

We objected to the maladministration of the liquor law. The main reason for the shortage of labor was that the natives were not in a fit state to work, a quarter of them being constantly incapacitated through drunkenness. Many of the accidents occurring in the mines were due to the same cause.

Finally, we objected to the prevalent official corruption and to the granting of concessions giving monopolies for the sale of supplies indispensable to the Uitlanders. With the concessionaries Government officials were generally associated in the great profit derived. In a recent railway concession it was proved in court that twenty-one out of the twenty-five members of the Volksraad had received bribes.

If these facts are correct, is the South African Republic a republic more than in name? I assert from personal knowledge that the facts are indisputable.

## PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

C. P. Huntington is the only survivor of the great Southern Pacific quartet, composed of Stanford, Crocker, Hopkins and himself, and he now owns, or holds, an option on three-fourths of the stock of the road.

A German statistician has been counting up the books that have been written about famous women. He finds that Marie Antoinette, Joan of Arc, Mary Stuart and Pope Joan head the list, with over a hundred books each.

A Pretoria barber who is now in London says that President Kruger never patronized a barber, setting his own razor and shaving himself. Mrs. Kruger cuts her husband's hair and does the work in about the average amateur style.

In 1883 three famous men were at the University of Strasburg—Roentgen, Paderewski and Tesla. Then Roentgen was a professor of physics, Paderewski was an instructor in music and Tesla was installing the electric light plant at the university.

It is a habit of Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, to read in the Senate the name of every constituent who sends him a petition for presentation. This habit of his people in the Senate gets the name of his people in the Senate to see when he sends them marked copies with his compliments.

Senator Hanna has characteristic disregard for the conventionalities of polite society. A few evenings ago he shocked Washington society by appearing in public wearing a sack suit and a silk hat. He has been the recipient of several hints on this subject, but ignores them in his usual burly way.

An old interviewer of Washington pronounces one of the hardest men to interview in this country. He says: "The general is even more shy than he has been represented. 'Reticent' doesn't half describe him. He is simply the despair of every newspaper man who tries to get 'copy' out of him."

## THE CHATEAU D'IF.

Prison of Dumas' Famous Romance, "Count of Monte Cristo," as It Exists To-Day.

A correspondent of the Paris Temps, who attended the recent festival in Marseilles commemorating the twenty-five hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the city, visited the Chateau d'If, and made some interesting investigations of the prison where Dumas' Count of Monte Cristo was confined. A boat made three trips a day to the island—no indication of how widely Dumas is still read. The boat was full, and every body maintained the serious demeanor proper on a pilgrimage. The trip takes about half an hour. The castle, situated on an island about 800 yards in circumference, entirely surrounded it with its wall. It is a heavy structure, with short, thick towers and a square donjon, yet there is a certain beauty in the color of its stones, even in its massive conformation. It was never used as anything but a state prison—a southern bastille. Francis I. in 1524 laid the first stone. He was through personal experience a connoisseur in prisons.

The cells open into a small, gloomy inside court. Many have no windows, but these places are not the level of the ground. Three larger and more cheerful ones on the second story have contained famous prisoners: the Man in the Iron Mask, who was transferred in 1686 to the Island of St. Marguerite; Philippe Egalite, father of Louis Philippe, who was beheaded on November 6, 1793, and Mirabeau, by virtue of a letter de cachet obtained by his father. But these places are not the ones that attract the crowds of visitors.

They all direct their steps first to a dungeon on the first floor, dreadful of appearance, with an iron-bound door, a gridded peephole, a bolt weighing a dozen pounds. Enter this door and you are in a chamber, dry, but gloomy, lighted by one little lamp. Written outside it are these words: "Cell of the Abbe Paris, expelled from Rome in 1811, confined in the Chateau d'If as a conspirator, died in 1829." It is nevertheless only an ante-chamber. Paris's cell is in a kind of recess, where a man can hardly stand, and where no ray of light penetrates. In this cell can be seen the hole dug by the abbe to communicate with Dantes! Yes, it really exists, this hole! What southern genius dug it? It is not known, but it is there, an unfulfilled proof of the power of a popular hero's illusion of reality. Through this hole Dantes' cell can be dimly seen, and in a glimmer of mystery the more terrifying because the door has been walled up and no one can enter.

According to serious archaeological investigators, there were really prisoners confined in this dreadful hole, among them one named Bernadotte, a rich merchant of Marseilles, arrested on a charge of speaking ill of Cardinal Richelieu, and left there to die of hunger. Jean Paul, a sailor who had struck his commanding officer, died there in the tower in 1794, after 21 years of captivity. It was doubtless the story of these men, literally buried alive, that inspired Dumas. To-day for the whole world the Chateau d'If is the prison of Paris and Dantes, and the inscriptions are there to certify to their existence. An Italian visitor some years ago kissed the stones of these dungeons and wept copiously.

The correspondent embarked for the mainland. The captain of the boat pointed out to him a tiny inlet sticking up out of the sea—a mass of rocks, wave-bitten and tragic in aspect. "Tiboulon," he said, "where Dantes first landed after his escape."—N. Y. Tribune.

Mary Knew.  
A few days ago a boy was missing from a schoolroom in one of the up-town public school buildings. The teacher looked around and failed to see the familiar face.

"Does any pupil know why Tommy McGregor isn't in school to-day?" she inquired.  
There was no reply.  
The teacher repeated the query.  
Then a little girl slowly lifted her hand.

"Please, ma'am," she said, "I know."  
"And why does he stay away, Mary?"  
"Please, ma'am, it's 'cause he's got measles inside!"

Mary had read the contagious disease card that was tacked on front of the house.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Her Mistake.  
The conductor said there was room for a few more inside.

At the Elephant and Castle, where the train turned west, the customary thug of shoppers got in, and there was an uncomfortable jam.

But the little man kept his eyes on his paper. He also kept his seat.  
"Pardon me, madam," said a polite man hanging on to a strap to a lady standing beside him with an armful of paper parcels, "you are standing on my foot."  
"I'm so sorry," said she. "I thought it belonged to the man sitting down."  
And then the little man's eyes were lifted from his paper, and she got the seat.—Pearson's.

## CIRCUS WINTER QUARTERS.

Shows That Are the Favorite Location of the Shows for the Winter Season.

The circus season in the United States (and in no other country of the world) is the circus as distinctive and profitable a form of recognized public amusement begins in the spring with the first thaw and ends with the first frost. Between these periods is the season of "winter quarters." There are directly and indirectly 10,000 persons connected with the circus business in the United States, equestrians, trainers, acrobats, hostlers, keepers, wardrobe women and veterinarians, and the army of managers, agents, ushers, lithographers, "side-showmen," "candy butchers," as they are technically called, toots, purchasing agents and canvas men. Almost proverbially figures relating to circus business, its extent and the programmes of managers are exaggerated, but with 40 established circuses in the country and with an average of 200 employees each, a total of 8,000 is attained, to which, no doubt, an addition of 2,000 can be made for those who, while drawing their livelihood from circuses, do not travel with them, but serve in a business way at home, or supply them with materials.

The American circus season opens at different times in various parts of the country as to climatic conditions, which vary considerably. It is begun earlier in the south and later in New England and the northwest. With the close of the circus season the managers withdraw their forces into what are known as "winter quarters" for the care and sustenance of the animals, and particularly for the horses who constitute such an important feature of circus life.

A portion of the staff of employees finds work (at half salaries during the winter months) either in caring for the animals, renovating the wagons and cages or in freshening and renewing the costumes. Ohio, notable as well in some other particulars, is the favorite state for the winter quarters of circuses, though western states are generally preferred for the reason that better forage appears to be attainable in them at more satisfactory prices. Columbus, Cincinnati, Geneva, Lancaster, Wapakoneta and Terrace Park, O., are six "winter quarters" in that state. Some other towns in the west where circuses have their period of hibernation are Peru, Ind.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Aurora, Neb.; Baraboo, Wis.; Webster City, Ia.; Argentine, Kan.; Fairbury, Neb.; Des Moines, Concordia, Bloomington, Ill.; Muscatine, Ia., and St. Louis.

For many years the winter quarters of the Barnum circus was at Bridgeport, and two circuses now utilize that convenient and accessible city for winter quarters. The lack of income from entertainments during the winter season and the continuance, though much diminished, of expenses is one of the reasons for the somewhat precarious character of the circus business, except in the case of very large shows well supplied with capital to carry them over during this period when public interest in circus entertainments is virtually suspended. Some efforts have been made, but never successfully, to establish indoor circus entertainments in winter, but the circus in this country is a summer amusement, and when warm weather ceases the period of winter quarters is at hand.—N. Y. Sun.

## WIT AND WISDOM.

For that tired feeling take a street car.—Chicago Daily News.

A lie is nailed when it is fastened on somebody.—Chicago Dispatch.

Editor—"What qualifications have you got?" Reporter—"Well, I know how to make a short story long."—Town Topics.

We suppose that nothing really creates as much excitement among the women as when a newly married woman makes her first reference to men as brutes.—Atchison Globe.

"I feel very weak," said the medium. "Well," said his brother spiritualist, "I always keep a supply of spirits in my cabinet here. What'll you have?"—Philadelphia North American.

Dr. Squills—"How did you cure that man of fits?" Dr. Pills—"He had nothing to do with the cure. He moved into a flat, and now he hasn't got room to have a fit."—San Francisco Examiner.

"This paper," said Mrs. Ennepek, "was of a mystery who actually forgot he was married." "Memory," retorted Mr. Ennepek, "is a good thing, but there are times when forgetfulness is better."—N. Y. Telegram.

"What is the difference between a sharp man and a smooth rascal?" "Frequently there is no difference. The term depends upon whether you profit or lose by the operations of the man in question."—Chicago Post.

He Got It.  
Bronco Bill—That it was funny that Hurricane Dan should die that way! He got shot by a tenderfoot while hunting!

Grizzly Pete—Gosh! What was he hunting for?

"Why, that was the funny part of it! He was hunting for light, and the tenderfoot thought he meant it!"—Puck.

If the reader of this should chance to know of any one who is subject to attacks of bilious colic he can do him no greater favor than to tell him of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It always gives prompt relief. For sale by—John E. Jackson.

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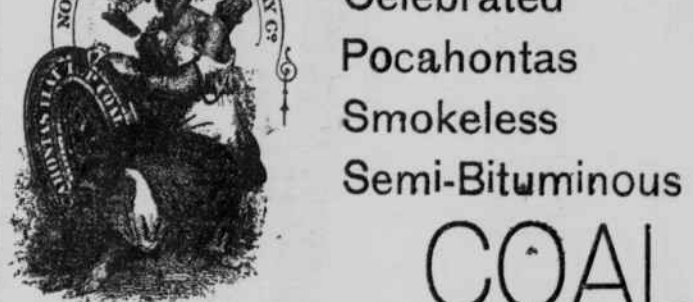
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